WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1886.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BISMARCK'S REMARKABLE SPEECH GERMANY'S POLICY.

British Cabinet Resigns-Gladstone Will Form a New Ministry-Minister McLane's Post-Prandial Speech-Greek Ministry Resigns.

BERLIN, Jan. 28 .- Prince Bismarck today, in the debate in the Prussian landtag, on the expulsion of the Pols from Ger-many, made a remarkable speech, occupying two hours in its delivery. He said the primary cause of the government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. They were, he said, constantly engaged in intrigues against the government, and had made themselves a steady annoyance to Prussia. By acting as accomplices of the opposition in the German parament, they effected a majority against the government, and the grown could do nothing less than either deny the demands of such a majority or else destroy the evil element which made destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. The Polish agitation in Germany, Prince Bismarck said, and always appeared to him an element of danger and had compelled him to keep a watch upon Russia. The Poleshad been constantly and not always unsuccessfully endeavoring to set foreign states against Prussia. "Hence," continued the chancellor, "we have determined to buy out all the real estate offered by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland and place German colonists on the lands hitherto occupied by the expelled people.

expelled people.
In order to make the colonization innre permanently to the benefit of the empire, the colonists will be prohibited from marrycost of the undertaking will be

about 200,000,000 marks (about \$75,000,000), but the state will lose no more than 10 per centum of this—a loss made necessary by the exigencies of the case, buying out an alien class and reselling to Germans—while the gain to the empire will be unmeasureable.

the gain to the empire will be unmeasureable.

"The government," spoke out the charcellor, with great animation, "will never concede the restoration of Poland, nor a hair's breadth in that direction.

The Poles played a suspicious part in the Kulher camp. Whosoever refuses to help protect and maintain the state is not entitled to claim anything from the state.

As for me, I am ready to save my country although it cost me my head and honor. If anybody dares to attack Prussia's frontiers, I shall say, like Gladstone, "Hands off!"

Referring to the insinuation that the government's religious prejudices had great

Referring to the insinuation that the government's religious prejudices had great influence in its treatment of the Poles, Prince Bismarck said: "Religion is in no wise connected with the expulsion. As the policy of kindness had failed, it became necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany and to increase the German element. This is the real reason for the expulsions, and the government has determined to persist in this work despite the opposition of the reichstag. And, in conclusion, I will say that, before allowing the fatherland to be endangered, I would connect the emperor to make the federal government independent of obstructionist tactics in the reichstag so far as the constitution and laws of Germany would permit, for I would hold any minister to be a coward who should healtate to stake everything to save should hesitate to stake everything to save

should hesitate to stake everything to save his fatheriand from danger."

The chancellor's speech is the principal topic of conversation in the capital tonight. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to foreshadow either a dissolution of the relichstag or a coup d'etat.

The occasion of Prince Bismarck's speech was the discussion of the resolution introduced on Saturday last expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throne promising measures for the protection of German interests in east Prussia. Berr Achenbach moved that the resolution be adopted, and the motion was supported by Herr Weshr. Dr. Windthorst opposed the motion. After Prince Bismarck's speech the discussion was adjourned until to-morrow.

Prince Bismarck, in his speech, warned

to-morrow.
Prince Bismarck, in his speech, warned the reichstag that its continued opposition by showing a want of unanimity would provoke a European coalition against Ger-

DESTRUCT DESIGNS - GLADSTONE

WILL FORM A MINISTRY.
LONDON, Jan. 28.—Both Mr. Gladstone d Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (c leader) received an ovation this afternoon as they entered the house of commons. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach stated that in nsequence of Tuesday's vote in the house the Collings amendment, being averse the government, the cabinet had resigned. The house thereupon adjourned until

The house thereupon and the Monday.

London, Jan. 28.—Lord Salisbury dined with the oneen this evening. He will return to London to morrow, arriving at 9:30 a.m. Mr. Gladstone will then probably be summoned to form a cabinet. Lord Hartmann refuses to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone refuses to co-operate with Mr. ington refuses to co-operate with Mr. Glad-

LONDON, Jan. 29,—The Standard this morning says: "The queen will unquestionably summon Mr. Ghadstone to form a cabinet. If Lord Hartington refuses to in the country may expect a succession short governments until means have a found to rearrange the parties upon a pational basis."

be Post says: "Lord Hard on the country of the country

truly national basis."

The Post says: "Lord Hartington could reckon in all matters of foreign, Irish, and domestic policy upon the support of at least 250 conservatives. We have thrown sway the chance of the liberals helping us. We must now help the liberals. Upon one point sound politicians ought to agree—the necessity of defeating the radicals and the Irish." The Telegraph says the parliamentary pporters of Mr. Parnell state that he will

BULGARIAN-TURKEY AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The agreement be-tween Bulgaria and Turkey provides that in case they are needed Bulgaria will con-tribute \$0,000 troops to the Turkish army.

THE GREEK MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Ber in to the Telegraph says the Greek ministry VIENNA, Jan 28 -The Political Corre-

VIENNA, Jan 28—The Political Correspondence says that a European fleet will assemble in Suda bay. Crete, to-morrow or Saturday, numbering about twenty men-oxwar, and that the commanders have received requisite instructions for their guidance.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says a rumor is current there that a skirmish between Greeks and Turks has taken place at Glassova, on the frontier of Epirus,

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The report of the resignation of the Greek ministry has not been confirmed.

MINISTER M'LANE'S POST-PRANDIAL SPEECH. PAHIS, Jan. 28 .- Mr. McLane, the United PARIS, Jan. 28.—Mr. McLane, the United States minister, presided this evening at a banquet given by the students of the Con-docat Lycee. In a speech he said he was grateful for the honor conferred upon him. He eulogized the French system of educa-tion, characterizing it as enlightening, en-nobling, and liberal, and said that for that reason many Americans availed themselves of the educational advantages afforded by France. "Scientific renown," he said, "is far superior to military glory. When I re-turn to America I shall still find traces of far superior to military glory. When I re-turn to America I shall still find traces of France in the traditions of honor, chivalry, courage, and devotion left behind by the Freuchmen whose strong arms sealed American independence."

The Cattle Men on Silver. DENVER, Col., Jan. 28.—The range cattle convention has adopted resolutions ascribing business depression to hostility to silver on the part of the government, and urging Congress to continue its coinage.

His Head Chopped to Pieces. MATAMORAS, MSX., Jan. 28.—Last night Antonio Block, an old merchant on this frontier, was attacked in his store by two mon. His head was shopped to pieces, and his safe was robbed of \$4,000.

SHERMAN'S OPINION OF GRANT. Fresh Correspondence That Will Arouse

Further Comment and Discussion. NEW YORK, Jan. 28,-The February number of the North American Review, au advanced copy of which your correspondent obtained this evening, contains cor-respondence, headed "Sherman's Opinion of Grant," that will arouse further com-ment and discussion regarding Gen. Sherman's alleged reflection on the military valor of the dead hero. Thorndike Rice, the editor of the Review, prefaces the cor-respondence with the statement:

man's alleged reflection on the military valor of the dead hero. Thorndike filee, the editor of the Review, prefaces the correspondence with the statement:

Maved by a sincere desire to avert this contingency, I endeavored to comply with the wish of Gen. Sherman by suggesting a seemingly obvious interpretation of the parase attributed to him. It seemed to me that Gen. Sherman's whole record and relations to Grant proved that he must have meant to use the word "might" instead or "would." Speaking speculatively and not positively. It was not may purpose to discredit the good faths of Gen. Fry, but solely my intention to prevent an undestrable personal discussion, Actuated by this sentiment, I did not feel called upon to transmit Gen. Fry the words of Gen. Sherman contained in his dispatch of Dec. 16. Gen. Fry, in speaking speculatively and not positively. It was not unnaturally, annoyed by the omission that he had given reasons for his refusal to comply with Gen. Sherman's request, addressed to me a personal letter, the publication of which is not necessary to the history of this correspondence. Since the appearance of these comments the following letter has been received from Gen. Fry for publication in this issue:

30 East Sixty-Frand Striket, New York City, Jan. 15, 1886—To the Entrol Of this North American Review Ser. Have received the editorial remarks in your January issue upon the subject of my statement that Gen. Sherman has said, stice Grant's death, that had C. F. Smith lived Grant would have disappeared to history after Donelson. Your remarks gigest many reflections, which i deem it unnecessary to lay before your readers. You say Gen. Sherman repudiates the option attributed to him. There is a wide difference between repudialing an online and denying the expression of it. I have imputed no opinion to Gen. Sherman repudiates the option attributed to him. There is a wide difference between repudialing an online and denying the expression of it. I have imputed no opinion to Gen. Sherman mental the necessh

the River Bank. &c.—and his becember article shows that Grant listened to him, as he could not help doing, roplying little.

Gen. Sherman then refers the reader to historical records concerning the questions at issue, and the Buell campaign. Gen. Sherman's letter continues as follows:

We believed we had heroically defended our position until re-entorements, near and long expected. did arrive, until the newspapers came from the north full and complete. Our families mourned us as dead, with the blush of shame that we had set down like a parcel of cowards to be knocked over with clubs. These secounts were written by cowards and fugitives who fled from the field and did not stop till they reached. Faducah, Cairo, and Cincinnati. Their accounts were verified by men who never commanded even a brigade, and who reached the battle field from the rear, always presenting a slekening sight, and sent forth their reports damaging to the brave and gallant men of the army of the Tennessee, who did light hard and successfully on the 6th of April, 1852. Gen. Grant's account is as near correct and true as any single man who was on the field can make it. I can have no newspaper controversy with Gen. Fry or anybody else, if avoidable, but when Fry sent me his volume, before referred to. I called his attention to the renewal of his old controversy; sent the letter through Gen. Grant, who Aug. 4, 1884, wrote me that he, too, had notleed Fry's "assumption," but in his memoirs he would confine himself to the stipple statements of facts. Fry loves notoriety and controversy; sword, but not profound. He wants to be would confine himself to the simple statement of facts. Fry loves notoriety and controversy is wordy, but not profound. He wants to be considered as Buell's mouth-piece, and the champion of the army of the Cumberland He quotes; refuses to give me the source of hi quotation, but admits his liability to you you will be pleased if you call on him to substantiate his quotation. With respect, yours dec. W. T. Sherman.

See., W. T. SHERMAN,
Following the above is this letter:

'012 Garrenos avenue, St. Louis, Jan. 10.—
Allen Thonnoren Rice, Eso., Editon North
American Review, New York City—Port Str.
I approve of your comment wholly. I can
have no controversy with Gen. Fry, who, in
my judgment, is a man of words, not of deeds;
who, when cornered, will dodge the issue and
run off into an entirely different matter. I
wrote hundreds of letters of which I have no
copy. Of the thousands of people with whom
I sm compelled is converse, and with those I
may have speculated as to what might have
been had Gen. C. F. Smith lived,
and had Gen. Crant gone to the
rear after the battles of Henry and Donelson, or Shiloh, but that I ever questioned his peculiar qualities and ability is simply impossible. You know that I asked, through
you, of Gen. Fry to give me the source of his
quotation, not anly once but twice, and he
wanted the matter to remain as it was when
he knew that fielr aggrieved at what I believed
a faise quotation. Yet, up to this date, he has
withheld a compliance with this stuple request. Of course, I believe he invonted the
man whom in life he attempted to malign.
With great respect, your filend.
W. T. Sherman,
LOCAL OPTION IN VIRGINIA. Following the above is this letter

LOCAL OPTION IN VIRGINIA.

Party Lines Closely Drawn-Legislative Affairs-Miscellaneous Items,

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.-Local option came up a the special order in the house and was consid cred at great length without final action. Party lines on this measure are closely drawn. Messrs. Mays and Martin. Republicans, fawn. the bill, and Mr. A. Fulkerson and other Democrats oppose the measure now because the state is not in a financial condition to adopt it. This announcement, coming from Mr. Fulker-son, who is a member of the special debt comson, who is a member of the special debt committee, does not show that be has much faith in the effort now making to afford. Virginia relief from the tax-receivable compons by forcing bondinders to fund at once. The effort was made in the house to-day to get all the flux possible out of the argument on local option, but the friends of the measure did not appreciate it as necessary or becoming.

The liquor deaters of the state are fully alive to the danger to which they are exposed by the local option bill, and are represented here in force.

force.
There is no new movement with the Knights of Labor, but to morrow will develop something new, as their bills were postponed.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS.

thing new, as their bills were postponed.

In the senate to day a number of bills were introduced and referred, but no business of interest was transacted. As a matter of fact the season of the legislature is now two-thirds gone, and the members are seriously asting one another what they have done. The bill giving H. H. Alexander, of Washington, pay for his work in the Cluverius case failed to get up today in the house.

The delinquent land tax bill was discussed for some time in the sonate by Messra Stubbs and Staples.

In the house to-day the following bills were presented and referred: To provide for the inspection of butter, land, and cheese; to provide a better system of indexing deed books; to amend the tax laws so as to charge every theatrical company 50 for each performance, or 510 a week.

There are 350 coupon cases to be tried in the hustings court here, involving much monoy.

The city has bought a lot two and a half miles away for a smallpox hospital.

The surreme court of appeals to-day reversed the following cases: Fraysor against the Alcandrair railroad, from Kichmondcity; and Cheatham, executor, against Cheatham adminst the fallowing: Cheatham against the state, from Vinechaster.

Knocked Down by Footpads.

Knocked Down by Footpads. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 28.—Joseph Simon, advance agent for Sig. Bozo, was knocked down by footpads here to night and robbed of Sis and a gold watch. He was taken to a hospital.

The Billiard Match. New York, Jan. 28.—The play to-night be-tween Schaefer and Vignaux ended as follows: Schaefer, 1,800; Vignaux, 1,753; time of game, 4 hours.

MANHATTAN MEMORANDUMS.

"DOLLAR OF THE DADDIES" DENOUNCED BY MERCHANTS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Arthur Kill Bridge Question-Evils of Bareauerney-Mand Miller a Victim of Fraud -A "National Disgrace."

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The call room (which looks like a theater balcony) of the Produce Exchange was crowded with members this afternoon when a meeting was held to discuss the anti-side of the silver question. President Vail, of the exchange, was chairman. He announced that their object was to seriously consider this great question in the light worthy of the importance and influence of one of the greatest mercantile organizations in the country.

Alexander E. Orr said that one of the

Alexander E. Orr said that one of the precepts governing commerce from a Biblical standpoint was that an unjust measure was an abomination unto the Lord. It was scarcely necessary to point out what had been the fate of those nations which had disregarded first and natural laws. The 80 cent dollar was worth no more than 80 cents. It was a fraud upon value. It was a fraud, too, against equity. He did not see any cause for alarm in the immediate future.

future.
But if the people possessed integrity of purpose the remedy was close at hand. The advocates of the Hoar bill say the silver dollar is the poor man's money. It was the saying of demagogues. The poor man, the mechanic, the miner, and other workers had no ownership in silver mines. Their interests lay the other way, and it was they who would suffer most. The savings banks which refunded them had \$500,000,000 of their money, which was caulyaient to the who would suffer most. The savings banks which refunded them had \$500,000,000 of their money, which was equivalent to the savings of about 1,200,000 persons. Suppose the savings banks were paid \$9 cents on the dollar on these deposits, that would just illustrate the false ground taken by Congress on the Bland dollar. Bich men's money and poor men's money should have an equal value. The people had paid every just tax uncomplainingly, and there was no necessity, moral or economical, which justified the perpetuation of the sliver dollar on its present basis. He advised that all further purchases of sliver be made in ingots until the presont supply of sliver dollars was exhausted or called in.

At this point Mr. Henry Kemp created some merriment by rising and taking off his overcoat preparatory to making a speech, He said: "The Bland act has for eight years prevented the annual shipment of \$24,000,000 instead of \$230,000,000 of debased currency lying idle. We should have had \$192,000,000 in the hands of the people. The great danger of the sliver act is that it will sconer or later make our currency redundant. It is our duty to confine our efforts entirely to the repeal of \$240 bear the

bill."
Mr. Richard Lacy asked to hear the "other side of the question," but there was no response, and Chairman Vall put the motion and the resolutions was passed with but one dissenting voice. This result was followed by applicate.

The preamble and resolution were as follows:

The preamble and resolution were as follows:

Whereas the coinage of silver dollars in immense disproportion to the national opportunity of putting them in circulation is a perpetual menace that they will be forced upon the people in a quantity irredeemable with gold; and, the consequent distrust, commercial stability is disturbed, enterprise checked, and the business interests of the whole country is prejudiced; and, atton's peace and financial prosperity, there exists no necessity for the substitution of a low and fluctuating money standard for that of gold; therefore, be it.

Resecred, That the New York Produce Ex-

fore, be it.

Resided, That the New York Produce Exchange reaffirm the position assumed in April, 1884, and unqualifiedly declare in favor of the immediate suspension of the silver coinage.

A motion was made that a copy of the resolution be sent to senators and representatives. It was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned. THE B. AND O. -ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE QUES-

TION.
Erastus Wiman, the promoter of the B. Erastus Wiman, the promoter of the B, and O, bill in Congress, said to-day: "The point made is that the United States eaunot exercise the right of eminent domain over riparian property belonging to the state. The bill before Congress does not seek to do this; it simply authorizes, as far as Congress can, the construction of a bridge over a navigable stream between two states. Over forty bridges of this kind between states have been already authorized, and, if Congress has no such power, it has exceeded its percogative many times. There is no pretense that the right of eminent dois no pretense that the right of eminent do-main is sought in the bill, or that there will hain is sought in the only, or that the sub-be any usurpation of the riparian rights of New Jersey, this being unnecessary, from the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio and the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio and the Staten Island road have already acquired from the upland owners and the Staten Island owners the adjoining property and riparian rights necessary. The seal of the state and the signature of the governor are both attached to the deed conveying the property and the riparian rights, and neither the power of the state nor of Congress is necessary to make the title more perfect."

THE NEW YORK SUBTREASURY.

Mr. Charles A. Canda, the new assistant treasurer, assumed control of the subtreasury this morning. Treasurer Jordan was not present, and there was no formality, Mr. Canda having been sworn in last night before Mr. Jordan left for Washington. before Mr. Jordan left for Washington. The civil service act has never been applied to the subtreasury, and there is no law to prevent Mr. Canda from making removals. He said he would not make any change in the staff unless it should appear to him that the service would be benefited by removals. The employes of the office expect but few changes. Three or four vacancies, caused by death, resignation, and promotion, will have to be filled, but no other changes are expected to take place.

THE GRANT MONUMENT BILL.

THE GRANT MONUMENT HILL.

Ex-Gov. Cornell, chairman of the Grant fund committee, said this afternoon, in reference to the bill proposed in Congress to give the sum of \$500,000 toward the Grant monument providing the committee raised \$250,000, that the bill was not a suggestion to the committee but a nursely voluntary of the committee, but a purely voluntary act on the part of its originators. Mr. Cor-nell added: "The executive committee would only be too happy to have the bill passed, and would deem it very appropriate that a member of a national committee and a member of the Grant monument committee should work together in this cause." MAUD MILLER A VICTIM OF PRAUD AND

DECEPTION.

Samuel G. Barnard, Maude Miller's counsel, told the NATIONAL BRUUBLICAN correspondent this afternoon that he had a long interview with his client this morning regarding his defense in the divorce case brought by young Mackaye. Mr. Barnard asid his client was the victim of fraud and decention by her alleyed first husband. In DECEPTION. said his client was the victim of fraud and deception by her alleged first husband. In his answer Mr. Burnard will set up a counter claim in which he will ask that the first marriage be annulled on the ground of fraud and decelt used by the husband in inducing the defendant to marry him. Mr. Barnard said: "The statute expressly provides that in an action for divorce it must be alleged how long the parties lived together, and the date of which such living together ceased. The first paragraph of the complaint alleges that the parties were married on February 4, 1885.

"The second paragraph alleges the residences of the parties; the third that there has been no tsue, and the fourth that adultery was committed on Jan. 21, 1886, at

adultery was committed on Jan. 21, 1886, at 8 Sixth avenue with Joseph Loudon Me SSENII avenue with Joseph Language of Cormick, while the fifth paragraph states that the plaintiff and defendant have not lived as kushand and wife since the alleged

lived as husband and wife since the alleged offense was committed.

"I consider the complaint fatally defective," continued the lawyer. "While the facts are that the plaintiff and the defendant never lived together for an hour; but on the afternoon of their marriage, immediately after the ceremony, the pair separated,

and have not been together since in the re-lation of husband and wife. During all this time, also, Mackaye has never contributed one dollar to his wife's support. To sum the whole matter up in a word, the mar-riage with Mackaye was never consumated." THE RVILS OF BUREAUCHACY - MORE

CIVILIAN FOWER NEEDED.

The demand that there shall be "more civilian power in the War and Navy Departments" is taking root. Not only civilians, but men who are or have been connected with those two branches of the government service comment freely upon the necessity for an infusion of a fair percentage of civilian strength into the Navy and War Departments, by which our coast defenses are to be strengthened and our navy rehabilitated. The newspapers have done good service in the way of making proper presentation of this subject, and to their discussion of the evils of bureaucracy is attributable the fair understanding which is now evinced by so many people. The is now evinced by so many people. The Times suggests that Senator Frye's proposed "rotation of office" might bring in as many evils as it could drive out. And, in the same article, the Times also pertinently

Bureau officers cometimes get into ruts and acquire prejudices, and occasionally, when they have become wedded to particular sots of ideas, proposed improvements in other directions get the cold shoulder. This is sometimes the case with naval construction or with methods of arming and equipping troops forts, and ships. The first step is to shollsh the present bureau system and to substitute for it something partly resembling the one which it displaced. But the trouble just now, as Secretary Wiltney has shown, is that the various duties, mercantile and military, are mixed up in the same bureau; and hence the civilian appointee might do no better than the man officer. The new Secretary has given the true remedy in pointing out that all Navy Depariment work can and should be classified under the three heads of personnel, financial, and construction, under which would come the subdivisions or bureaus. * * On the whole it would seem not only courteous, but judicious that Mr. Whitney, who has outlined the proper legislation on this subject, should be allowed to hirnish the details instead of anticipating his plans by hasty half measures."

THE CONGHESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE continued its labors at the custom house to-day and investigated the "bond" department. The clerks in the department were closely questioned on many points. The bonds given by merchants to secure proper payment of duties were examined. Collector Hedden said to-day: "All I know about the committee is what I see in the newspapers." newspapers. POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

It was said to-day among Brooklyn poli-ticians that Internal Revenus Collector Black would, on the 1st of February, ap-point John Dunne a deputy collector in place of William H. Whitlock, an eleventh ward Republican, who has been an efficient attache of the department for several years. Dunne is a sixth ward Democrat. GEN. SHALEB-A SECOND TRIAL.

Maj. Gen. Shaler, chief of the health board and an armory commissioner, under indictment for bribery, has renewed his bonds. The jury which disagreed and was discharged to day stood, it is said, it to I in favor of conviction. The second trial of Gen. Shaler will begin on Monday next. THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

John A. Kasson, United States

representative to the Congo conference, has an artice in the February North American Review, which closes as follows:

Review, which closes as follows:

The only grounds upon which the Prosident is made to rest his objections to the work of the conference do not exist. If they existed the work ought not to be ratified by the Sonate. Being non-existent, the act should be approved by both President and Sanate in justice to the present and future interests of the United States, and in the interest of civilization itself. If too late to adopt it by simple ratification, it should be accepted by a "separate act," for which it makes provision.

"A NATIONAL DISORACE" — CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE.

NEW YOUR, Jan. 29, 2 a. M.—Under the

New Youx, Jan. 29, 2 a. M.—Under the head "A National Disgrace" the Tribunc

head "A National Disgrace" the Tribune to-day says:

This has ceased to be a party question. The national administration has been brought into discreptive. The honor of the Department of Justice has been sullied, and the standards of public morality in both houses of Congress have been lowered. The private speculations of these senators and officials are nothing less than a national disgrace. The prostitution of public functions to personal ends ought to be denounced by every honest journal in the country, without reference to partisan consideration. The Sus, we have been glad to notice, has shown no disposition either to their disgraceful proceedings. We trust that the Democratic press of the country will be equally emphatic in its condemnation. The President in keeping Mr. Garland in the Cabinet and in allowing Secretary Lamar to aid him in earning the gilt telephone stock has condoned a scandalous betraynl of public trust. Apparently no help is to be expected from the Executive in vindicating the reputation of the country; but is it not the plain duty of the houses of Congress to Interpected from the Executive in vindicating the reputation of the country; but is it not the plain duty of the houses of Congress to intervene in this matter? It is currently reported that as many as twenty senators or congressmen are stockholders. There are strong grounds for believing that this ring of tolephone speculators has sought to secure legislation in the interest of their schemes. There is, unfortunately, no reason to coubt that the Department of Justice has been used to promote the ends of the Pan-Electric and the afficed companies and to enrich the stockholders. The time has come when Congress should investigate those scandals. If it falls to do so it will be lacking in this self-respect, and will forfeit the confidence of the country.

THE OHIO SENATE TROUBLES. No Settlement Effected Yet-Both Sides Cautious and Caucusing.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 28.-The Ohio senate troubles remain unsettled with opinion equally divided whether any comprosite measures will be agreed upon. The joint senate met at 10 a. and adjourned, pending the conferone between the joint committee which had been appointed by the caucuses of the respective sides with a view to learn if some plan could not be agreed upon. The committee was in session all day, but held no evening session. The proceedings were in executive session, and the members have no information to give out, with the exception that they have agreed on nothing definitely. The progress they made will be reported to the Democratic caucus to-morrow morning, and was reported to the Republican caucus to-night. The members of the committee felt that they had gone as far as they could in the conference without first consulting the caucus for support in their movements. The conference committee will meet again to-morrow morning and continue their work. The senate will meet at 10 a. m., and it is the expectation that an adjournment of the senato will be taken to Monday to give the committee planty of time. In the meantime the respective sides are preparing their programmes of proceedure, in case a compromise is not reached.

At the Republican caucus to-night the action of the conference committee was communicated, proposing the appointment of a special committee, composed of equal numbers politically, of senate members, to proceed to Cheinam the proposition will be submitted to the Democratic caucus to-morrow morning. It is proposed to have this committee make a report of its findings to the senate.

"Sheeny Mike" Discharged. ence between the joint committee which had

"Sheeny Mike" Discharged Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 28. — Michael Kurtz, alias Sheeny Mike, was discharged this morning in the circuit court, but on leaving the court room was immediately rearrested pending the receipt of proper papers from New York. The defect in the previous papers was that Kuttz was indicted in New York under the name of Robert Smith, and nothing in the papers showed the Identity of Smith and Kuttz. Strong efforts to secure his release will be continued.

LABOR NOTES.

Immigration into Ontario is discouraged by the government during the present dull times. Templeton's carpet factory, in Glasgow, was lestroyed by fire yesterday. The loss was 123,000, and 200 workmen are thrown out of

Among the bills to be introduced into the Outario legislature, which met yesterday, is one respecting the itability of employers for injuries suffered by their workmen. The 2,000 iron workers of Decaseville, France, who, while on a strike for higher wages on wednesday, trampled the manager of the works to death. have returned to work at the old rate

THE CABINET AND THE SENATE An Answer to the Requests for Papers

Formulated. The Cabinet meeting yesterday lasted about two hours and was devoted almost entirely to discussion of the questions arising out of the recent Indian outbreaks in

The question of the policy to be adopted in regard to applications by the Senate for information in regard to "suspension from office" was considered. The President is understood to be opposed to complying with requests for such information and is sustained in that view by all the members of his Cabinet.

with requests for such information and is sustained in that view by all the members of his Cabinet.

At the meeting yesterday letters were formulated in answer to the requests of the Senate for the papers touching the changes in the office of United States and for the southern district of Alaby and in the office of collector of inters revenue for the district of South Carolina.

The exact language of the letters cannot be learned, but it is known that they inform the Senate that it is not deemed advisable to comply with the requests in their present form. It is understood that it is the desire of the administration to force the Senate to state its position on this question, so that the matter may be brought to an issue and settled as soon as possible.

The Senate committee on Indian affairs recently sent to the Interior Department a circular, requesting information relative to the suspension of James II. Ward, an Indian inspector, who was removed to make place for Morris A. Thomas, of Maryland, of whom so much has been written and said coreering his connection with certain questionable acts in the state. The reply to the request has been received by the Indian committee. In it Secretary Lamar says: 'In response I can only say that the President has not directed me to furnish such information.'

is indicated in what a senator said to a NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday. "If the information called for by the various committees of the Senate is not sent," said be, "we will present it in a more formal manner by embodying it in a resolution calling directly upon the President. Should we fall in that quarter what can we do, ow-ing the public, as we do, the solemn duty of protecting their interest? We would not be doing that did we confirm officials of whom we can find nothing, and who, as far as we, the people's protectors, believe are not capable of performing the duties of the offices. We will, in case these legitimate requests are not complied with, consider some time before we confirm nominations."

Capt. Crawford's Death. Gen. Crook has sent a long dispatch to Gen. Sheridan, which was received yesterday, announcing the death of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of cavalry, at the hands of the Mexicans in Mexico, and the probable surrender of the renegade Apaches. Lieut. Mans, lat infantry, who was next to Capt. Crawford in command, reported that Capt. Crawford's command of Indian socuts was located about 200 miles from the border of Mexico. Upon being attacked by the Indians running fight among the rocks enaued for a couple of hours, when Capt. Crawford's command was surprised by a volley of bullete into their midst from an unexpected source. It was at once thought that the volley came from Capt. Davis's command, which was also in that country in search of the bostlics. Capt. Crawford and Licut. Mans, in front of the line, made signals to stop the firing, and finally succeeded. It was then discovered that the attacking force was composed of Mexicans, who had mistaken Crawford's command for the hostlics. As Licut. Mans was about to consult with the Mexicans, firing broke out in another part of the line, and the started tostop it. Capt. Crawford had been shot through the head. A guide and five scouts were also slightly wounded. On the following day the Indians sent word they desired to make terms. They are now on their way to the point where a conference will be held Feb. 4, and Gen. Crook thinks there is no doubt of their surrender. Capt. Crawford was baried at Nacoel, Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Mal. Gen. Pope and to-doug that he felt certain the Mexicans dexico, and the probable surrender of the renegade Apaches. Lieut. Mans, 1st infantry

their surrender. Capt. Crawford was buried at Nacoel, Mexico.

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—Maj. Gen. Popp said to-day that he felt certain the Mexicans who attacked Capt. Crawford were not regular troops but renegader, who took the Americans for hostiles, and attacked them in the hope of obtaining scalp money officed by the slate of Sonora for hostiles. He said the troops were acting only according to a mutual agreement with Mexico, by which troops from either country were permitted to pursue a common enemy into the country of the other, and added that the most friendly feeling existed between the troops of the two countries.

Miller-Walker. Miller-Walker.

At the Epiphany parsonage last evening at So'clock were married Mr. John Pierce Miller to Miss Sadie Agnes Walker, of New York city. Rev. Dr. Gelsy officiated. The bride was attired in a traveling dress of golden brown satin rhadame, with hat and gloves to match. The bride was given away by her father. Lieut. Thomas D. Walker, the United States revenue marine. There were no unders or bridesmalds, and there were present only the lamadiation.

Mr. Rankin's Funeral. The remains of Congressman Joseph Rankin were taken to the Episcopal Church at Mani-towoc, Wis., yesterday, escorted by the contowor, Wis., yesterday, escorted by the con-gressional and local delegations. The funeral services, which were conducted by the Rev. H. T. Bray, were held at the church at 19:50 a. m. Special trains took hundreds of people from various parts of the state, and the attendance was so large from Mr. Rankin's congressional district that it was impossible for late coners to get within a block of the church. The head of the funeral procession had reached the cem-ciery, two miles from the charch, before the formation had been completed.

Col. Morrison's Tariff Bill. Representative Morrison is preparing a tariff fill on the usual horizontal plan, and will in a short time submit his effort to the House. The present hill is the same in substance as the one put before the House two years ago. It pro-poses an equal reduction in the tariff on im-ports, and there is a new feature in the shape of domestic articles.

The Eads Ship Railway. The bill for the construction of the Eads ship reliway on the isthmus of Tehauntepec has been referred to a subcommittee of the

Newburg Mine Disaster Investigation. While Line, W. Va., Jan. 28.—Coroner Jones of Preston county, to-day began the investiion into the death of the thirty-nine miner by the explosion in the Orrei coal mine at Newburg a week ago. Supt. Saxton admitted that the slate mine inspector had ordered him to put the state mine inspector had ordered him to put weights on the air doors to prevent them from being accidentally left open, which was not done. Mining Hoss John Bram testified that Saxion several times was rendered unit for duty by intoxication. There is need of much more aid than has yet been extended the twenty-lour widows and forty-three orphaus. Comfortable clothing is scarce.

Habitual Criminal Act Constitutional. Chicago, Jan. 28.—A telegram was received this afternoon from the clerk of the supreme art, saying that that court had declared the

Excitement on the Mexican Prontier NEW LABREDO, MEXICO (via Corpus Christi, Texas), Jan. 28.—Brig. Gen. Lauro Cavazos, of the Mexican army, who is charged with ataffair creates intense excitement in official and military circles on the frontier. Col. Alegra, commanding the federal troops here denies the reports published that he has been called to the City of Mexico.

G. A. R. Favors the Lovering Bill. Borrow, Jan. 28.—The Department of Massa-husetts, Grand Army of the Republic, in an-mateseston to-day, adopted a resolution inSTILL DEBATING DAKOTA.

THE SENATE AIRING ITS ELOQUENCE OVER THE NEW STATE.

Gen. M. C. Butler Gives the South Carolina View of the Question-Enlogles Upon the Late Representative Ellwood in Both Houses,

not very interesting, though two able arguments on the Dakota question marked its n opposition to the committee bill, and in support of his substitute, and the other Senator Wilson's, of Iowa, in advocacy of the bill. Both speeches were carefully prepared, and read from manuscript. Prior to entering upon consideration of the Dakota bill the Senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of bills were introduced, one by Senator Sherman being apt to give a new twist to the silver question, as it is a compromise measure providing for a suspension of coinage, but directing a monthly purchase of silver bullion to be paid for in certificates, the bullion to remain in the treasury as security for payment thereof. Mr. Call made a personal explanation based on a charge published in the Louisville Convier-Journal to the effect that he had introduced a bill that would enable a federal judge to secure a yearly pension of \$2,000 a year by making himself a sot pro hac vice; that after securing the pension he could sober up, and live the remainder of his life in a proper way at the expense of the government.

Mr. Call denied having presented any bill of the character referred to. "No one," said be, "who has intelligence enough to be outside of a lunatic asylum will construe the bill which I have presented as capable of leading to any such result. He had introduced a bill providing that federal judges disqualified by drunkenness should be retired at the instance of the Atterney General until the judge can be removed by impeachment and permanently removed from office."

The Senate then went to the calcudar and bullion to be paid for in certificates, the bul-

The Senate then went to the calcudar and

resumed consideration of the bill to divide the Sloux reservation in Dakota into sep-arate reservations and to secure the relin-quishment of the Indian title to the same. After debate the bill, at 2 o'clock, was displaced by the bill providing for the ad-mission of Dakota. Mr. Butler's substitute for the commit-

Mr. Butler's substitute for the commit-tee's bill was read. It is an "enabling" act providing for the admission of the ter-ritory of Dakota as a whole as a state of the Union when an election shall have been held under this act, and a con-stitution, republican in form, shall have been adopted by the people of such terri-tory. The substitute also prescribes in de-tail conditions to be observed by the pro-posed state, as to public lands, schools, &c.

tail conditions to be observed by the proposed state, as to public lands, schools,
&c.

Mr. Butler then took the floor in support
of his substitute. He conceded the right
of the people of a territory to apply for
ndmission as a state when it had the necessary conditions. But he denied that a territory had any inherent right to organize a
state government. Congress alone could
authorize the transition from a territory to
a state and the exercise of that power by
sny other body would be hold usurpation.
Had Dakota presented here a case complying with the conditions thus implied? Mr.
Butler accepted the invitation extended
by Mr. Harrison, and would stand on a
plane higher than party politics. He would
appeal to the law, and if the law did not
support him he would give up the contest.
He would first admist that Dakota had the
essentials for admission as a state, and
when she should present herself before Congress in an orderly and constitutional manner he (Mr. Butler)
would be prepared to welcome into
the Union her enterprising population. Mr.
Butler then quoted from the ordinance of
1787 to prove that territories were to be admitted under the supervision of Congress;
and quoted from the treaty of 1803 to show
that such admission must be in accordance
with the constitution of the United States.
Mr. Butler then proceeded to argue that
territorics had no right to divide themselves
up at their own pleasure and do as Dakota
had done in this instance. He differed with

territories had no right to divide themselves up at their own pleasure and do as Dakota had done in this instance. He differed with Mr. Harrison as to the effect of many of the precedents cited by that senator in sup-port of his position. While so differing, however, he did not even admit that prec-edents were bluding on Congress except in so far as they appealed to the judgment and reason of Congress for there could and reason of Congress, for there could hardly be found a case of the overturning of social order that could not find some precedent in its support. As to the admission of Teunessee, Kentucky, and Maine these had been carved out of territory belonging to North Carolina, Virginia, and Massachusetts, three of the original thirteen states, and under the constitution the consent of the legislatures of these states was all that was necessary, and was taken consent of the legislatures of these states was all that was necessary, and was taken as tentamount to an enabling act. In the case of Arkansas and Michigan, two political Titans, slavery and anti-slavery, were approaching each other by converging lines; Michigan represented one, Arkansas represented the other; and both were taken into the Union in, as Mr. Butler insisted, an unconstitutional manner. Those cases were cases of compromise—attempts to temporize with the immise—attempts to temporize with the im-pending irrupressible conflict. It would have been better for the country if the issue had been at that time met and settled than to have postponed it to a time thirty years later, when the power and capacity of the sections to struggle with each other had so largely increased. Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Nevaña, Mr. Butler said, had come into the Union under enabling acts. Slavery was now dead. The people of the Union were becoming more and more homogeneous. Time was smoothing down the asperittes that came of conflict. We were lappily at peace. Our territories were being pily at peace. pily at peace. Our territories were being occupied by intelligent and hardy pioneers. Why, then, depart from safe, time-h ored constitutional rules for the admis-

ored constitutional rules for the admission of new members into the family of states? Of the twenty-five states admitted into the Union, but six had come in in this irregular manner.

Mr. Butler particularly disclaimed any hostility to the people of Dakota. There was nothing in the range of his constitutional duty that he would not be willing to do for their hampiness and prespective. If was nothing in the range of his consi ilonal duty that he would not be willin do for their happiness and prosperity, the territory were as largely Democrati do for their happiness and prosperity. If the territory were as largely Democratic as it was now representative Republican he would feel constrained, under the conditions now presented, to oppose its admission till the constitutional method was adopted. The worst enemies the territory had, Mr. Butler said, were certain self-seeking politicians who employed vulgar abuse through the channels of disreputable news papers. He knew Mr. Edgerton personally, having served with him in the Senate, and bore testimony to his high character; but regretted that he could not vote for his admission from Dakota on the cass now presented. There was no one outside Mr. Butler's party friends that he would more willingly have voted for. The other gentleman he did not know, but had heard high comiums of him.

Mr. Wilson, of lowa, contended that senators who should insist that every step for the formation of new states should be in accordance with their own viows of form, displayed but little knowledge of the processes by which states had been made. Some of the most loyal and patriotic states had laid their foundations in violation of congressional action. Our hardy pioneers had carried civilization yearly farther westward, and planted states as milestones to mark the onward progress of their journey. It had taken the United States government a long time to understand the movements of those pioneers.

ong time to understand the movements of

those pioneers.

The action of the people of Dakota, Mr. Wilson insisted, was in every sense, proper, peaceful, and constitutional, and no narrow partnaship or political lies should be permitted to interfere with the mandy and honorable demands of its people to admission as a state. The nopulation of South Dakota was sufficient to cutifule her to two representatives in Congress. Mr. Wilson compared the condition of South Dakota in wealth, population, and resources with was sufficient to entitle her to two representatives in Congress. Mr. Wilson compared the condition of South Dakota in wealth, population, and resources with those of many other states at the time of the condition of South Dakota in wealth, population, and resources with those of many other states at the time of the condition of South Dakota in m., 58,50°; 11 a. m., 55,50°; 11 p. m., 58,5°; 10 p. m., 58,5°; 11 p. m., 58,5°; 12 p. m., 58,5°; 13 p. m., 58,5°; 14 p. m., 58,5°; 15 p. m., 58,5°; 15 p. m., 58,5°; 16 p. m., 58,5°; 18 p. m., 58,5°; 19 p. m., 58,5°; 10 p. m., 58,5°; 10

their admission, and argued that the new applicant for statchood presented a case that challenged criticism. Her methods had been orderly, conservative, and croditable. We should welcome her to the sisterhood of

states.
The debate then closed, and the bill wen

menetary union of the Latin states.

The message was referred to the committee on finance.

Another message from the President was received, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting draft of a proposed amendment to the act ratifying an agreement with the Crow Indians in Montana for the purpose of increasing the annual payments, under

the act ratifying an agreement with the Crow Indians in Montana for the purpose of increasing the annual payments, under that agreement, and reducing the number thereof in order that sufficient means may be provided for establishing them in their individual allotments.

This message was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

A message from the House of Representatives announced the death of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, late a member of that body from the state of Illinois.

Mr. Cullom, in moving concurrence in the House resolution of sorrow, sketched briefly the life and public services of the deceased, whose heart, he said, had always beat in harmony with that of the working misses. He had been a good citizen, an honest man, and a pure patriot. He recognized no rank among men except that based upon integrity, intelligence, and industry. In the estimation of Mr. Ellwood the man who tolked for daily bread and lived an upright life carried the stamp of manhood on his brow, and was the peer of every man.

Mr. Logan characterized the deceased as a man well equipped for the positions of trust to which his constituents had called him; a man of high honor and unblemished integrity, who, by unremitting energy and qudustry, had amassed a fortune, which he knew how to utilize in benevolence and charity.

In his death his district had lost an able

harity. In his death his district had lost an able In its death his district had lost in able and efficient representative. His death, Mr. Logan said, was but mother reminder that in the midst of life we are in death.

The Senate then, at 4:15 p. m., on motion of Mr. Cullom, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

THE HOUSE.

The session of the House was short and without substantial legislative results. Mr. Weaver, by consent, introduced a bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma, allot homesteads therein to Indians in severalty, and open up unoccupied lands to actual settlers. Mr. Robertson offered resolutions for an investigation of the signal service bureau, which were referred to the committee on expenditures in the War Department.

ment, Mr. Gilson, of West Virginia, from the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of all balances due to and from the United States as shown by the books of the United States as shown by the books of the cfflees of register and sixth auditor of the treasury from 1759 to 30th of June, 1885. The Secretary of War and Postmaster General are also called on for a statement of balances as shown by the books of their departments. Adopted

dopted. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, from the comnittee on militery affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to restore officers

authorizing the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases, applying to the case of Fitz-John Porter.

In the morning hour the House, on motion of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the [chair) on the bill reported by the shipping committee to abolish certain fees for services to American vessels.

Mr. Dingley stated that the committee was unanimous in reporting the bill, and that no fees were interfered with except these which all the members of the committee were agreed should be abolished.

Pending action the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, and the committee baying risen, the House proceeded to the consideration of appropriate resolutions touching the death of Representative Reuben Ellwood, of Illinois.

Hinois.

After enlogistic addresses by Messrs, Hop-kins, Henderson, Ritt, Dunham, Adams, of Dinois; Tiliman, of South Carolina; Peters, of Kansas, and McMillan, of Ten-nesses, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 2:20 ad-

The Light Infantry at the Pair.

The inclemency of the weather has had no apparent effect on the attendance at the He-Rifles Hall was crowded. The young ladies were business-like in their endeavors to secure votes, and the young man who escaped with were austressible in their endeavors to secure voice, and the young man who escaped with crough money to ride home in a street car must have been insensible to beauty's charms. About 9 o'fock the Washington Light infantry Carps arrived and was warmly received. Mr. Wolf welcoming them in behalf of the fair committee. He was responded to by Col. Moore, The Infantry Corps, was followed by the Schnetzen Verein, which was also welcomed by Mr. Wolf, who said he had known the organization a long time, and that their relations with the Hebrewa had always been pleasant, no estrangement ever having been shown on account of religious opinions. Mr. Vogt, the president of the verein, responded in German, thanking the fair committee for its hearty welcome.

The orchestra, under Prof. Krause's leader-thip, added materially to the eclat of both receptions. When the lundury arrived the brass band, also under Prof. Krause's direction, remained outside, and upon the corps entering the orchestra played a lively march, introducing "Auld Lang Syne," which was highly appreciated. The Schuetzen Vernin was received with the German national air, "Der Wacht am Rhine," which pleased the Teutonic veterans greatly.

Receptions at the White House. The following dates for receptions at the white house for the remainder of the meason

are announced: Friday evening, Jan. 29—The President's re-ception to the public. Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6—Miss Cleveland's Fiday evening, Feb. 12—The President's reception to the diplomatic corps.
Salurday afternoon, Feb. 29—Miss Cleveland's reception.
Friday evening, Feb. 26—The President's reception to the army and navy.
Salurday afternoon, March 6—Miss Cleveland's reception. Tuesday evening. March :- The President's coeption to the Senate and House of Reprereception to the Senste and House of Repre-centaixes. The eventing receptions are from 5 until 11 and the afternoon receptions from 3 to 3. It will be observed, that Miss Cleveland, will not hold the usual saturdays, afternoon recep-tions on the saturdays following the Presi-dent's Friday evening receptions.

The Ancient Order of Hibermans, having headquarters at New York city, has established headquarters at New York city, has established a branch in this city, under the title of Division No. 1. This branch recently organized, and elected the following officers: Joseph P. McCirink, president; Michael Cul, vice president; Hugh McQueeney, treasurer T. E. Harney, recording secretary; W. B. Compton, financial secretary; Mr. Mooney, district delegate. The membership now comprises fifty. A large number of applicants were recommended last night for membership. The headquarters for the branch will be atternan Hall, Eleventh street. It is proposed that in time that a military battallon, to be known as the Hiberian Rilles, will be organized, and to form part of the grand divisions of like organizations throughout the United States. The organization is now a manional one, and its existence is under the direction of the chief officers, who are located in New York city.

Hotel Arno.

Newly furnished and fitted up in patattal style; first-class table; every comfort and con-venience; prices reasonable, and beated in the best portion of the city. Call and examine for yourselves without de-lay in order to obtain the best selection of

For Washington and vicinity—slightly colder, fair weather, preceded this morning oy

A SENSATION SPOILED.

THE ELEVENTH BUILDING ASSOCIATION EMERGING FROM ITS TROUBLES.

A Partial Report Shows That no Deficit of Any Magnitude Exists-The Rosponsibility for the Trouble Goes a Begging-Secretary King Sick.

A better feeling prevailed among the stockholders attending on the meeting of the Eleventh Building Association, of Georgetown, at Goddard's Hall that night A conviction appears to be obtaining that the financial condition of the organization the financial condition of the organization will turn out much better than was feared, and the \$28,000 defletency, which was asserted some two months since, is gradually diminishing down to small figures. Wm. Clabaugh presided and Wm. King, in the absence of his son, Ferdinaud King, acted as secretary. If was expected that the stockholders would be furnished with a full and complete statement of the stand-ing of the association and its fluancial con-dition, but it was impossible to prepare it in time.

in time.

Mr. King stated that his son had not been able to do anything since the last meeting, and was now confined to his bed with his eyes bandaged, and it was utterly impossible for the acting secretary, with the limited time at his disposal, to furnish such a report as was required. He had, however, a few points which he would present. The roll book for the current quarter had been written up, copied for the quarter previous, and with such information as he could get showed, exclusive of Lumsden's account, 183 shares on which advances had been made and 272 not advanced upon. The Lumsden account needed working up, but it was a long and tedlous job, which would take a good deal of time. It would, in all probability, be found that all of Lumsden's shares had been bought out or at any rate but few were left, so that if this statement was correct there would be about miety shares remaining to be canceled. There was doubtless an error in the annual report of February, 1884, showing that only 260 shares remained to cancet. The correct number, he thought, should have been 382. The following year the cash took showed that slaty-six shares were tought out and seventy canceled, making the number to cancel 240, since the report n time.

Mr. King stated that his son had not been took showed that sixty-six shares were tought out and seventy canceled, making the number to cancel 240. Since the report of 1885 the shares drawn out and bought

out would reduce the number about to the ninety stated.

The announcement was an agreeable sur-prise to many in the room, and seemed to revive the hopes of the stockholders that the showing would be an improvement on what had been anticipated.

Thomas Dowling thought, as things were coming out so much better than had been expected, that Mr. King should be given another mouth to faish out the report.

coming out so much better than had been expected, that Mr. King should be given another month to finish out the report.

John Leetch said that if intimations had been made of wrong-doing, they had been made without intent, and the reports of the finance, committee had been based entirely upon their examination of the books. It seemed to him that the mistakes appeared to center in the Lumsden account. Much that was charged in the committee's report against Ferdinand King could be accounted for in stock which had been bought out. If there was anything that he could do to afil Mr. King in getting out of the trouble, he would gladly do it. He and Mr. Ferdinand King had nover passed an unkind word, and he would be glad to assist them. Charles Williams wished to know of Mr. Leetch if the finance committee had not, from time to time, examined the accounts of the secretary and reported in wriling that they had found them correct, and if, in these examinations, they had ever called for the collaterals or securities, or entered into a detailed investigation of the books.

Mr. Leetch replied that they examined the accounts, but it was not their place to go into such an examination as had been surgested.

Mr. Williams said that the finance committee, in a report some time since, reports I that the secretary's books showed his ac-

mittee, in a report some time since, reports I that the secretary's books showed his ac-counts short some \$28,000, and it was now counts short some \$28,000, and it was now evident that no proper examination of the books had ever been made, but that the committee had contented themselves with reporting that they had found them correct. If Mr. King was wrong the speaker did not propose to sheld him, but if, in the end, the accounts turned out short he thought the finance committee should be held equally responsible with the secretary.

Mr. Leetch denied that any such responsibility could be attached to the committee.

sibility could be attached to the committee, as they had performed their duty faithfully and conscientiously. They had never exwere informed that they were all eafe, Holert Frey, the treasurer, said that the committee had never asked him for securi-ties and he had never held them, but he had tics and he had never held them, but he had other papers in his possession [drawing from his coat pocket two bundles and throwing them on the table] which were valuable to the association, and which the committee had not seen to that day, and which they had not asked to see.

"What papers are those?" asked Mr. i.cetch.

"What papers are those?" asked Mr. Leetch,
"Papers that you know nothing about," answered Mr. Frey.
One package proved to be the certificates and checks showing the sums of money which had been paid out and to whom. The other package remained unopened, and Mr. Frey replaced it in his pocket.
Mr. Small did not think Mr. King had the time to give to the making up of the accounts, and thought they had better appoint a committee or employ an expert and pay him for his services. They should go back to the beginning, show how many shares there were, how many had been drawn out, canceled, or remained, and how the associanceled, or remained, and how the associ-tion stood at the present time. If there had been anything wrong done, hose who did it, and he did not car

light be.
Mr. King said that with his work in connection with two other associations it would be impossible for him to do the work in the few hours that he had to de vote to it.

Mr. Frey volunteered to assist him, and the motion of Mr. Dowling was then unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned, The Battle of the Bridge,

Representative McAdoo, of New Jersey, will e granted a hearing before the House comattee on commerce relative to the proposed faltimore and Ohio bridge over the Arthur (till. He will present the resolutions of the New Jersey senate.

A Singular Charge. William Tranckle and Ella Williams, his colored servant, were arrested last thight on the charge of attempting to kill. Mrs. Charles H. Nye, their subtemant, by putting some aut-stance on her stove which made her sick.

JOTTINGS UNDER THE DOME.

Mesers. Woodbury and Gifford argued before the foreign affairs committee yesterday in op-position to the proposed fisheries commission. A resolution offered by Mr. Ingally was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treas-ury to inform the Senate as to the origin of the "conscience fund," its amount, and what is done with it. done with it.

Representative Henderson, of Illinois, and
Messrs, Darc and Nelson, of Chicago, were before the committee on railways and causisyesteriay, and advocated an appropriation tobegin work on the Hennepin canal.

begin work on the Hemophy canal,
Senator Dawes, from the Indian committee,
reported favorably his bill to provide for this
allotment of Lamis in severalty to Indians on
the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the
territories over the findians.
The House committee on banking and currency gave a hearing yesterday to Mears. Paul
Rowen, Lee Grandall, and others representing
the Knights of Labor, in advocacy of a bill to
be introduced by Mr. Brumm, known as the
Knights of Labor entrency bill.
The House committee on public lawly has

The House committee on public lambs has decided to report a bill declaring the forfeiture of the unearned portion of the Atlantic and Facilic railroad grant. The bill to forfeit the southern Pacific grant was debated at length, but no determination was reached.

The Senate bill to reimburse the officers and crew of the United States Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette for loss of baggage and parsonal effects was reported yearchay in parto each commissioned officer or his legal to \$2,000, petrs officers, \$800, and each paraol of injector rating, \$800.